



Specification

Interlabial Pad and Individual Packaging Body for Individual Package of Interlabial Pad

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an interlabial pad to be fitted between a woman's labia. To be more specific, the present invention relates to an interlabial pad that can be discarded in a toilet and an individual packaging body for individual package of an interlabial pad.

10 Description of Related Art

Interlabial pads, which are fitted between a woman's labia and absorb menstrual blood, urine, and other body fluids, have been known as absorbent articles for menstruation or for prevention of continence or for both of these purposes. As such an interlabial pad, an interlabial pad, 15 which comprises a surface side sheet, a back face side sheet, and an absorbent body, disposed between the surface side sheet and the back face side sheet and absorbing and holding body fluids, and with which the back face side sheet is equipped with a mini-sheet piece for insertion of the pad using fingers, has been proposed (for example, International Patent 20 Publication Pamphlet No. 02/094148).

Also in order to facilitate the discarding of an interlabial pad after use, an interlabial pad has been proposed with which the back face sheet of the interlabial pad is arranged as a biodegradable sheet or a water disintegrable sheet. For example, a biodegradable sheet, mainly formed of 25 polybutylene succinate, is used for the back face side sheet of an interlabial pad (trade name: Envive (Moderate)) that has been test-sold in the USA by The Procter and Gamble Corp. (referred to hereinafter as "PG Corp.").

This sheet has a size with a length dimension of 90mm and a width dimension of 50mm and the shape of the sheet is elliptical.

When a biodegradable sheet is used as the back face side sheet as in this product, since the interlabial pad is subject to biodegradation after use, the used interlabial pad can be disposed by flushing down a toilet, and yet even if the interlabial pad is put in a highly wetted state by the body fluids of a user, the leakage of the body fluids from the interlabial pad can be prevented.

However, when a biodegradable sheet is flushed down a toilet, since it does not disintegrate and become dispersed readily, it may clog a septic tank. For example, it was confirmed that when the abovementioned Envive (Moderate) is discarded in a device simulating a toilet with a small-scale combined treatment septic tank or an independent treatment septic tank, the product becomes retained on the filter element of the small-scale combined treatment septic tank or the aeration tube of the independent treatment septic tank and is thus high in the danger of obstructing the functions of the septic tank.

On the other hand, when a water disintegrable sheet, having polyvinyl alcohol, etc. as the raw material, is used as the back face side sheet, the back face side sheet will dissolve or swell and disperse upon coming into contact with the water in the toilet bowl, in the pipe, and in the septic tank. However, it is extremely difficult to prevent the problem of leakage, etc. during use of the interlabial pad and yet enable the water disintegrable sheet to dissolve or swell and become dispersed readily in water. For example, when for the purpose of slowing down the rates of dissolution and disintegration of the water disintegrable sheet and preventing the leakage of body fluids during use of the interlabial pad, the

polymerization degree and saponification degree of the water disintegrable polymer are increased, the membrane thickness is increased, or an additive is mixed, etc., the rigid sensation of the water disintegrable sheet is increased as well. In this case not only will a user be subject to discomfort but since the dissolution and disintegration rates of the water disintegrable sheet are also decreased, the retention time in the filter element or aeration tube of the septic tank will be long. Also, depending on the type of additive, the microbial activity in the septic tank may be affected.

It was thus difficult with the prior art to enable an interlabial pad to be discarded after use by flushing it down a toilet without damaging the functions of a septic tank and yet prevent the leakage of body fluids and the lowering of the comfort of use.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention has been made in view of such issues as the above and an object thereof is to provide an interlabial pad, which can be discarded by flushing down a toilet without damaging the functions of a septic tank and yet which is not lowered in the functions and comfort during fitting of the interlabial pad. That is, the present invention provides an interlabial pad, with which after the interlabial pad is discarded after use by flushing down a toilet, a cover body, covering an absorbent body, or in particular, a back face side sheet, which is a part of the cover body, separates into a plurality of small sheet pieces and becomes dispersed in water so that in the wetted state during use, the interlabial pad prevents the leakage of menstrual blood without disintegrating and is maintained in a good state of use.

Specifically, the present invention provides an interlabial pad and a packaging body for individual package of interlabial pad, such as the

following.

(1) An interlabial pad comprising: an absorbent body for absorbing liquid; and a cover body covering the absorbent body in an enclosing manner and comprising a surface side sheet having a permeable property for liquid and a back face side sheet having an impermeable property against liquid; the interlabial pad being fitted between labia with the surface side sheet set at a body side; wherein the cover body is provided with a continuous or discontinuous parting zone that is parted by actions of water ,along which the cover body is separated into a plurality of small sheet pieces when water acts.

The parting zone is a part that is set to be weakened in physicochemical strength when it is permeated with water. The parting zone is formed, for example, by adhering a plurality of small sheet pieces using a water disintegrable adhesive agent or providing a sheet with a plurality of perforation-like slits so that the parting zone disintegrates and disperses into some sheet pieces by water pressure or flow, etc.

Here, "water disintegrability" refers to the property of disintegrating readily by the actions of water. Also, "actions of water" refers to the action caused by water permeating into a certain object and changing the physicochemical characteristics of that object, including the physical action caused by water flow. With the present invention, in order to disperse the cover body into small pieces, it is preferable that the cover body is exposed to water so that water permeates into the cover body, and is moved underwater.

With the present invention, the cover body of the interlabial pad that has been discarded in a toilet after use is disintegrated at the parting zone and dispersed into small pieces by the actions of water. The interlabial

pad will therefore not be retained in a filter element or an aeration tube of a septic tank and the possibility of damaging the functions of the septic tank can thus be reduced.

(2) The interlabial pad according to (1); wherein the parting zone is
5 provided in the back face side sheet.

Though there are no restrictions regarding the position at which the parting zone is provided as long as the position is such that the leakage of the body fluids held by the absorbent body can be prevented, the parting zone is preferably provided in the back face side sheet as in the invention
10 described in (2). When a parting zone is provided in the surface side sheet, the fitting comfort may become lowered since the surface side sheet comes in contact with the labia.

(3) The interlabial pad according to (1) or (2); wherein the parting zone is a seam part formed by overlapping the plurality of small sheet pieces one
15 another.

With the present invention, the cover body is formed of a plurality of small sheet pieces that are smaller than the main interlabial pad body, and seam part is provided as a parting zone at a portion at which the small sheet pieces are mutually overlapped. Thus when the interlabial pad is
20 discarded in a toilet, water permeates into the interlabial pad to cause the physicochemical strength of the seam parts to weaken and the cover body disperses in water in the form of the plurality of small sheet pieces, thereby enabling reduction of the danger of damaging the functions of a septic tank.

(4) The interlabial pad according to (3); wherein the plurality of small
25 sheet pieces are adhered together at the seam part by an adhesive agent..

With the present invention, the plurality of small sheet pieces that overlap at the seam part are adhered together and the airtightness

between these small sheet pieces is thereby increased. Body fluids will thus be less likely to enter between the small sheet pieces during use of the interlabial pad and the leakage of body fluids can thus be prevented. Also, a water disintegrable adhesive agent is applied between the small sheets that are mutually overlapped and the body fluids do not come in contact with the water disintegrable adhesive agent during use of the interlabial pad. Separation into the plurality of small sheet pieces that make up the cover body can thus be prevented during use of the interlabial pad.

(5) The interlabial pad according to (3) or (4); wherein the seam part is a longitudinal seam part extending in a longitudinal direction of the interlabial pad; and a sheet piece which overlaps the other sheet piece at the longitudinal seam part and covers a side closer to a longitudinal central line of the interlabial pad is positioned at the absorbent body side.

The present invention's interlabial pad is fitted between labia after being folded in two along the longitudinal central line. Body fluids that are excreted from the labia thus flow from the vicinity of the center of interlabial pad towards the outer edges. Here, in the invention according to (5), two small sheets that overlap at a seam part overlap in a manner such that the small sheet piece that is closer to the longitudinal central line is positioned at the inner side of the interlabial pad and the small sheet piece that is closer to the outer edge is positioned at the outer side of the interlabial pad. Body fluids that flow from the center to the outer edges of the interlabial pad can thus be prevented from entering into the parts at which the small sheet pieces overlap with each other and leakage of body fluids can thus be prevented.

Also with the present invention, since the seam part is long in length, a large amount of water enters into the seam parts and between the

respective small sheet pieces from various directions when the interlabial pad is discarded into a toilet after use, the cover body is readily separated into the plurality of small sheet pieces.

(6) The interlabial pad according to (3) or (4); wherein the seam part is
5 a lateral seam part extending in a lateral direction of the interlabial pad;
and a sheet piece which overlaps the other sheet piece at the lateral seam
part and covers a side that becomes a dorsal side when the interlabial pad
is fitted between labia is positioned at the absorbent body side.

With the present invention, the small sheet pieces are overlapped so
10 that the small sheet pieces, which cover the side closer to the dorsal side
when the interlabial pad is fitted on, are positioned at the inner side of the
interlabial pad. Body fluids, flowing along the interlabial pad in the
direction from the ostium vaginae towards the ventral side can thus be
prevented from entering into the seam part at which the small sheet pieces
15 overlap with each other and leakage of body fluids can thus be prevented.

(7) The interlabial pad according to any one of (3) to (5); wherein the
seam parts contain a longitudinal seam part extending in the longitudinal
direction of the interlabial pad and a lateral seam part extending in the
lateral direction of the interlabial pad; and a sheet piece which overlaps the
20 other sheet piece at the longitudinal seam part and covers a side closer to a
longitudinal central line of the interlabial pad is positioned at the
absorbent body side; and a sheet piece which overlaps the other sheet piece
at the lateral seam part and covers a side that becomes a dorsal side when
the interlabial pad is fitted between labia is positioned at the absorbent
25 body side.

With the present invention, since the cover body consists of at least
four small sheet pieces, when the interlabial pad is discarded in a toilet

after use, it disperses into these small sheet pieces, thereby preventing the damaging of the functions of a septic tank. Also, body fluids that flow from the center of the interlabial pad to the outer edges are prevented from entering into the parts at which the small sheet pieces are mutually overlapped and the leakage of the body fluids can thus be prevented.

(8) The interlabial pad according to any one of (1) to (7); wherein the back face side sheet is equipped with a mini-sheet piece on a surface at a side opposite to the absorbent body side.

With the present invention, since in the process of fitting the interlabial pad between the labia, a finger can be inserted between the back face side sheet and the mini-sheet piece and the labia can be spread apart by the fingers, the interlabial pad can be fitted securely up to the vestibular floor. The forming of a gap between the interlabial pad and the vestibular floor or the labial inner walls can thus be prevented.

In the case where the back face side sheet is provided with lateral seam part and this back face side sheet is equipped with a mini-sheet piece, one of the small sheet pieces that overlap at the lateral seam part, which covers the side that becomes the dorsal side when the interlabial pad is fitted between labia, is positioned at the absorbent body side.

Furthermore, the mini-sheet piece is adhered onto the back face side sheet so as to have an opening opened toward the ventral side. By this arrangement, when in the process of fitting on the interlabial pad, a finger is inserted between the back face side sheet and mini-sheet piece from the direction that is to become the ventral side, the finger can be prevented from becoming erroneously inserted into a lateral seam part and thereby damaging this seam part.

(9) The interlabial pad according to any one of (2) to (8), wherein the

back face side sheet is made uneven at least at the surface opposite to the absorbent body side.

With the present invention, when the interlabial pad is discarded into a toilet, the interlabial pad, which was folded in two during use, will open
5 up readily in water due to the unevenness of the back face side sheet. The seam part of the back face side sheet is thereby exposed to water and the back face side sheet disperses readily into the plurality of small sheet pieces.

Furthermore according to the present invention, the frictional
10 resistance, which arises due to the contacting of the back face side sheet with itself during use of the interlabial pad, is lowered and the back face side sheet is made less likely to become adhered to itself in the wetted state. The back face side sheet can therefore match the movements of a user without becoming entwined with itself and the labial inner walls and the
15 interlabial pad can be kept in a state of good, close contact.

(10) A packaging body for individual package of interlabial pad, comprising: a packaging sheet; and an interlabial pad covered by the packaging sheet; wherein the packaging sheet is provided with a continuous or discontinuous parting zone that is parted by actions of water,
20 along which the packaging sheet is separated into a plurality of small sheet pieces when water acts.

With the present invention, when the packaging body is discarded into a toilet, a large amount of water enters between the respective small sheet pieces from various directions. The packaging sheet that makes up the
25 packaging body therefore does not retain its original form and becomes disintegrated and dispersed into the plurality of small sheet pieces, thereby enabling prevention of the damaging of a septic tank.

(11) The packaging body for individual package of interlabial pad according to (10); wherein the packaging sheet is a liquid impermeable sheet with an impermeable property against liquid.

With the present invention, the entry of water from the exterior can be blocked without fail. Thus even if water is splashed onto the packaging body for individual package or the packaging body is dropped onto a toilet floor by mistake, the interlabial pad inside the packaging body for individual package will not become wetted or soiled, thus providing excellent sanitation.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1A is a perspective view of an interlabial pad of a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 1B is a sectional view along line X-X of the interlabial pad of Fig. 1A.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a back face side sheet used in the interlabial pad of the first embodiment.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a state in which the interlabial pad of the first embodiment is fitted between labia.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view in the lateral direction of an interlabial pad of a second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5A is a sectional view in the lateral direction of an interlabial pad of a third embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5B is a perspective view of the interlabial pad of the third embodiment.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a back face side sheet of an interlabial pad of a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing a back face side sheet of an

interlabial pad of a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing a state in which the interlabial pad of the fifth embodiment is fitted between labia.

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a back face side sheet of an interlabial pad of a sixth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view showing a back face side sheet of an interlabial pad of a seventh embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 11A is a plan view of a packaging body for individual package of interlabial pad according to the present invention.

Fig. 11B is a plan view of a state in which the packaging body for individual package of Fig. 11A is partially opened up.

Fig. 12A is a plan view of an interlabial pad used for evaluating the water disintegrability.

Fig. 12B is a bottom view of the interlabial pad.

Fig. 12C is a perspective view of a back face side sheet of the interlabial pad.

Fig. 13A is a schematic view of a simulated night soil treatment device having a small-scale combined treatment septic tank.

Fig. 13B is a schematic view of a simulated night soil treatment device having an independent treatment septic tank.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Interlabial pads according to the present invention shall now be described with reference to the drawings. In the description that follows, members that are the same shall be provided with the same symbols and description thereof shall be omitted or simplified.

Fig. 1A and Fig. 2A show diagrams of an interlabial pad 10 of a first embodiment of the present invention, with Fig. 1A being a perspective view

of interlabial pad 10 and Fig. 1B being a sectional view along line X-X, in other words, along the lateral of interlabial pad 10. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a back face side sheet 10 of interlabial pad 10. Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the state in which interlabial pad 10 is fitted between labia.

As shown in Fig. 1A and Fig.1B, an interlabial pad 10 has an absorbent body 40, which absorbs body fluids and other liquids, and the absorbent body 40 is covered by a cover body 23. The cover body 23 is provided with a surface side sheet 20, having a permeable property for liquids which allows the permeation of liquids, including menstrual blood, urine, and other body fluids (hereinafter, this property shall be referred to as "liquid permeability"), and a back face side sheet 30, having an impermeable property against liquids which does not allow the permeation of liquids (hereinafter, this property shall be referred to as "liquid impermeability"). The absorbent body 40 is disposed between the surface side sheet 20 and the back face side sheet 30.

For use, the interlabial pad 10 is folded in two along a longitudinal central line m so that the back face side sheet 30 is set at an inner side and the surface side sheet 20 is set at an outer side. Upon being folded in this manner, the interlabial pad 10 is fitted, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the surface side sheet 20 becomes a body side that contacts the body and the folded part contacts vestibular floor q of labia r. Since with the interlabial pad 10, which has thus been fitted between the labia, the surface side sheet 20 is liquid permeable, body fluids that flow down the labial inner walls permeate through the surface side sheet 20 and become absorbed and held by the absorbent body 40. Since the back face side sheet 30 of the interlabial pad 10 is liquid impermeable, the body fluid held by the

absorbent body 40 is retained in the absorbent body 40 without leaking out to the exterior of the interlabial pad 10.

The interlabial pad 10 is long in the longitudinal direction indicated by line Y-Y, short in the lateral direction indicated by line X-X, and has a substantially elliptical shape in plan view. The size of the interlabial pad 10 in the longitudinal direction is in the range of 40 to 180mm and preferably 70 to 130mm. If the length is less than 40mm, depending on the individual differences among users, it may not be possible to cover the entirety of the vestibular floor in the longitudinal direction, which extends from the ventral side to the dorsal side, and leakage of body fluids may occur. On the other hand, a length greater than 180mm is unfavorable since the region that protrudes outside from the labia will be too big and readily contact vulvar parts, etc. and increase the possibility for interlabial pad 10 to fall off from the labia.

The size of interlabial pad 10 in the lateral direction is in the range of 25 to 100mm and preferably 40 to 80mm. If the width is less than 25mm, depending on the individual differences among users, it may not be possible to cover the entirety of the inner labial walls and leakage of body fluids may occur. On the other hand, a width greater than 100mm is unfavorable since the region that protrudes outside from the inner labial walls will be too great and readily contact vulvar parts, etc. and increase the possibility for interlabial pad 10 to fall off from the labia.

Though the shape of interlabial pad 10 is a substantially elliptical shape in the plan view of the present embodiment, the shape is not limited to this as long as the form is such that the pad can be fitted and held between the labia. Other forms of the overall shape of the interlabial pad 10 include, for example, rectangular shapes, gourd-like shapes, teardrop

shapes, etc. Also, though the interlabial pad 10 of the present embodiment is substantially planar, the cross-sectional shape in the lateral direction may be folded three-dimensionally into a substantially V-like shape.

5 The surface side sheet 20 and the back side sheet 30 are joined at least partially at the peripheral edge parts of the absorbing member 40 and thereby form the cover body 23. Examples of means for joining the surface side sheet 20 and the back side sheet 30 include application of an adhesive agent and adhesion by an emboss process, and such means may be used
10 solitarily or in combination. If an emboss process is to be performed, the surface side sheet 20 and the back side sheet 30 may be joined by heat sealing. The parts at which the surface side sheet 20 and the back face side sheet 30 are joined does not have to be water dispersible, and with the interlabial pad 10 of the present embodiment, the parts at which the
15 surface side sheet 20 and the back face side sheet 30 are joined are not set to become separated by the actions of water. However, it is preferable that the surface side sheet 20 and the back face side sheet 30 are joined in a quasi-manner by an engaging pattern, since the surface side sheet 20 and the back face side sheet 30 will then separate readily after the interlabial
20 pad 10 is discarded into a toilet.

 For the surface side sheet 20, a material that is liquid permeable and is not skin-irritating is used. A nonwoven fabric, obtained by a manufacturing method, such as melt blowing, spun bonding, through air method, point bonding, needle punching, wet forming spun lacing, etc., may
25 be cited as such a material. A nonwoven fabric, using pulp, cotton, rayon, acetate, or a biodegradable resin, such as polylactic acid, polybutylene succinate, etc., is especially preferable.

For the back face side sheet 30, a biodegradable or water disintegrable sheet that is liquid impermeable is used. A sheet formed mainly of a water disintegrable polymer, such as polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), alkyl cellulose, etc., may be cited as an example of a water disintegrable sheet.

5 PVA films, film sheets which is provided by modifying a PVA sheet being subject to water repellent treatment by silicon etc. at one side or both sides or partially, PVA films having silicon mixed in, starch films, and films using a biodegradable resin such as polylactic acid, polybutylene succinate, etc. as the raw material, may be cited as examples of a biodegradable sheet.

10 Also, the surface (referred to hereinafter as "outer surface") 30s of the back side sheet 30, which is positioned at the side opposite to the absorbent body attached preferably has the property of being wetted by water (hereinafter referred to as "water wettability"). An interlabial pad that uses a back face side sheet with water wettability prevents the leakage of
15 body fluids during use and yet becomes wetted with water readily and does not float readily to the water surface when discarded in a toilet.

Examples of the back face side sheet 30, with which the outer surface 30s has water wettability, include sheets which is formed by adhering hydrophilic fibers to one side of a biodegradable or a water disintegrable
20 sheet, laminated paper which is formed by laminating liquid impermeable resin onto one side of a hydrophilic nonwoven fabric using hydrophilic fibers as the raw material, and sheets which is formed by a hydrophilic nonwoven fabric being subject to a water repellent treatment using a sizing agent, etc. so that the water repellency is adjusted by the mixing ratio, etc.
25 Also if necessary, coloring may be applied by mixing an inorganic pigment in a range of 0.1 to 5%. A wet forming spun laced nonwoven fabric may be cited as a specific example of a hydrophilic nonwoven fabric, which is

formed with predetermined amounts of fibers having a fiber length in the range of 1 to 38mm, preferably 2 to 20mm and fineness in the range of 1.1 to 3.3dtex, like rayon fibers, acetate rayon fibers, cotton fibers, pulp fibers, or synthetic fibers, mixed and adjusted so that the hydrophilic nonwoven fabric has the specific weight is in the range of 10 to 60g/m². The liquid impermeable film to be adhered onto the hydrophilic nonwoven fabric preferably has a specific weight of 10 to 40g/m² and is adhered by an emboss process or by a water disintegrable adhesive agent at an adhesion percentage in the range of 1 to 30%. A resin to be laminated preferably has a thickness in the range of 10 to 40μm.

As the absorbent body 40, any absorbent body may be used without restriction as long as body fluids can be absorbed and held. As absorbent body, a highly water-absorbing absorbent body, which is high in liquid absorbing property and can absorb and hold, for example, approximately 15 to 100 times its own weight of liquid, is preferably used. It is furthermore preferable to use an absorbent body that is bulky, is not deformed readily, and is low in chemical irritability. As constituent materials of the absorbent body 40, a pulp, chemical pulp, rayon, acetate, natural cotton, super absorbent polymer, super absorbent polymer fibers, or synthetic fibers may be used solitarily or in blended form. Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC), which is biodegradable, is especially preferable. The form of the absorbent body 40 is not limited in particular and may be sheet-like or powder-like.

The back face side sheet of the interlabial pad of the present invention has parting zone for separation of the back face side sheet into a plurality of small sheet pieces by the actions of water. With the present embodiment, back face side sheet 30 of Fig. 1 is arranged from two small

sheet pieces 30a and 30b as shown in Fig. 2 and a longitudinal seam part 90, extending along the longitudinal central line m at which small sheet pieces 30a and 30b overlap so as to cross longitudinal central line m, is the parting zone. The small sheet pieces 30a and 30b overlap with each other over a range of 1 to 25mm and preferably 5 to 15mm to form longitudinal seam part 90. When the width of the region from end part 300a of small sheet piece 30a to end part 300b of small sheet part 30b, at which the two small sheet pieces overlap, is less than 1mm, the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b may separate due to movements of a user and gaps may thus form to cause leakage of body fluids. On the other hand, if this width is greater than 25mm, it becomes difficult for the small sheet pieces to disperse upon discarding into a toilet. The interlabial pad 10 may therefore become readily retained on a filter element of a small-scale combined treatment septic tank or an aeration tube of an independent treatment septic tank and damage the functions of the septic tank. Furthermore, by the part at which the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b overlap being excessive, a user may be subject to a foreign-body sensation during use.

In order to prevent clogging of a septic tank, each of the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b has a size of no more than 60×60 mm, preferably no more than 45×45 mm, and more preferably no more than 30×30 mm as the longitudinal dimension \times lateral dimension. The total area of the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b that make up the back face side sheet 30 may be made slightly greater than the area of the surface side sheet 20. By doing so, leakage of body fluids due to separation of the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b during the use of the interlabial pad 10 can be prevented. Though the back face side sheet 30 in the present embodiment is formed of two small sheet pieces, it may be formed of a larger number of

small sheet pieces, and in this case, the size of a single small sheet piece can be made smaller within the abovementioned range.

The outer surface 30s of the back face side sheet 30 is preferably made uneven. The outer surface 30s may be made uneven by an emboss process, and the unevenness may also be formed by adhering a nonwoven fabric to the outer surface 30s and confounding the fibers of the fabric. When the outer surface 30s is made uneven, after the interlabial pad is discarded into a toilet, water will enter readily between the mutually opposing parts of the back face side sheet 30 that is folded in two during use. In particular, in the case where a nonwoven fabric is adhered onto the outer surface 30s and a hydrophilic nonwoven fabric is used, the water of the toilet will be absorbed rapidly upon discarding into a toilet. Water will thus enter between the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b that overlap at the longitudinal seam part 90 and the back face side sheet 30 will disintegrate readily along the longitudinal seam part 90 and become dispersed as the plurality of small sheet pieces.

In order to facilitate the dispersal of the back face side sheet 30 of a used interlabial pad 10 that is discarded into a toilet, in addition to making the outer surface 30s uneven, perforation-like slits may be formed in the small sheet piece 30a, which is positioned at the side (hereinafter referred to as the "outer side") opposite to the absorbent body side at the longitudinal seam part 90. Also, end part 300a of the small sheet piece 30a may be folded back so that water will enter readily into the longitudinal seam part 90 from the outer side of the interlabial pad 10. Furthermore, in the case where an adhesive agent is applied between the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b, a part of a small sheet piece (for example, the vicinity of end part 300a of small sheet piece 30a) may be left free of

any adhesive agent.

Also, the absorbent body 40 may be separated along the longitudinal seam part 90 of the back face side sheet 30 or perforation-like slits may be formed in the absorbent body 40 to make the absorbing body 40 integral to small sheet piece 30a or 30b. By doing so, since weight and surface area of the absorbent body 40 becomes increased by absorption of water, the back face side sheet 30 can be prevented from floating to the surface of the water inside the septic tank even if a buoyancy is occurred by foam that is generated in a septic tank.

The back face side sheet 30 of the interlabial pad 10 of the present embodiment is adhered and joined to the surface side sheet 20 at peripheral edge parts of the absorbent body 40 by an adhesive agent or by fusion and adhesion by an emboss process. Meanwhile, as mentioned above, the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b, which make up the back face side sheet 30, are completely separable at longitudinal seam part 90, which is water disintegrable. Thus after the interlabial pad 10 is discarded into a toilet, the longitudinal seam part 90 parts and separates the back face side sheet 30 into the smaller small sheet pieces 30a and 30b, thereby enabling the load placed on a septic tank to be lightened. Furthermore, by the back face side sheet 30 being provided with the plurality of small sheet pieces 30a and 30b, impacts that arise due to the movements of a wearer of the interlabial pad 10 can be absorbed and the foreign-body sensation during fitting can be lightened.

With respect to the small sheet piece 30a, the small sheet piece 30b is positioned so as to cover the side closer to the longitudinal central line m and is disposed at the absorbent body 40 side (referred to hereinafter as the "inner side") at the longitudinal seam part 90. Meanwhile, the other small

sheet piece 30a, which overlaps with the small sheet piece 30b at the longitudinal seam part 90, is positioned to the outer side of the small sheet 30b and its end part 300a is exposed to the outer side at a position away from the longitudinal central line m. Thus as shown in Fig. 3, when the
5 interlabial pad 10 is folded in two at the vicinity of the longitudinal central line m and fitted between labia, the body fluids that move inside absorbent body from longitudinal central line m towards the outer edges of the interlabial pad 10 are prevented from entering into the longitudinal seam part 90 from the open part at the end part 300b of the small sheet piece 30b
10 or the end part 300a of the small sheet piece 30a and the leakage of the body fluid can thus be prevented.

The small sheet pieces 30a and 30b may or may not be adhered at the longitudinal seam part 90 at which they overlap. The small sheet pieces 30a and 30b may be adhered by the application of an adhesive agent or by
15 an emboss process.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view in the lateral direction of an interlabial pad 11 of a second embodiment of the present invention. A small sheet piece 30a and a small sheet piece 30b are overlapped at a longitudinal seam part 90 and an adhesive agent 50 is applied between both pieces. The small
20 sheet pieces 30a and 30b are thereby adhered together, the airtightness is improved, and leakage of body fluids can be prevented. It is sufficient that the adhesive agent 50 be applied to at least one of either small sheet piece 30a or small sheet piece 30b and the adhesive agent 50 does not have to be applied to one or both of the end part 300a of the small sheet piece 30a and
25 the end part 300 b of the small sheet piece 30b. Even when the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b are adhered by an adhesive agent 50 just at the vicinity of the central part in the lateral of the longitudinal seam part 90,

body fluids will be prevented from entering readily into the longitudinal seam part 90 as mentioned above and thus the longitudinal seam part 90 will not be lost. Meanwhile, after the interlabial pad 11 is discarded by flushing, water will enter readily into the longitudinal seam part 90 from the outer surface 30s of the back face side sheet 30 and the back face side sheet 30 will thus receive the actions of water and separate readily.

Also, the adhesive agent 50 may be applied not just to a part of an absorbent body side surface (referred to hereinafter as the "inner surface") 30u of the back face side sheet 30 but to the entirety of this surface. When the adhesive agent 50 is applied to the entire surface of the inner surface 30u, the absorbent body 40 can be adhered and fixed to the back face side sheet 30. Also, the chances of end part 300a or 300b of the small sheet piece 30a or 30b separating from the other small sheet piece and consequent loss of longitudinal seam part 90 and leakage of body fluids can be reduced.

Adhesive agent 50 is applied to a specific weight in the range of 1 to 20g/m² and preferably 3 to 10g/cm². The application pattern of adhesive agent 50 may be a wave-form, O-form, spiral-form, line-form, dotted, etc. and the adhesive agent does not have to be applied to some parts the longitudinal seam part 90. Since the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b are overlapped at the longitudinal seam part 90, as long as the two small sheet pieces are adhered together at least partially, the leakage of body fluids can be prevented. In the other hand, the back face side sheet 30 can be dispersed readily into the small sheet pieces 30a and 30b when the interlabial pad 11 is discarded into a toilet, and foreign-body sensations during fitting can be lightened.

The type of the adhesive agent 50 can be selected according to the type

of the back face side sheet 30. For example, when the back face side sheet 30 is formed of polyvinyl alcohol or other water disintegrable material, a pressure-sensitive adhesive agent or a heat-sensitive adhesive agent of a type, which does not change readily in physical properties even when wetted with water, may be used in a dotted or other intermittent application pattern. This is because the back face side sheet 30 itself is water disintegrable and can be dispersed inside a septic tank even if the adhesive agent 50 is not disintegrated in water. Examples of adhesive agents that are not water disintegrable include pressure-sensitive adhesive agents, having a synthetic rubber, such as styrene-ethylene-butadiene-styrene block copolymer (SEBS), styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymer (SBS), styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (SIS), etc., as the main component, and heat-sensitive adhesive agents, having a synthetic rubber, such as ethylene-vinyl-acetate copolymer (EVA), etc., as the main component.

Also, as examples of the adhesive agent 50 besides those mentioned above, water-sensitive adhesive agents of a type that is readily changed in physical properties by water and biodegradable agents of a type that is not readily changed in physical properties by water may be cited. When a water-sensitive adhesive agent or a biodegradable adhesive agent is used, the back face side sheet 30 may be formed of either a water disintegrable material or a biodegradable material. The application pattern of the adhesive agent 50 is also not restricted. Specific examples of water-sensitive adhesive agents include polyvinyl alcohols, carboxymethylcellulose, gelatin, and other water-soluble polymers, and polyvinyl acetates, sodium polyacrylates, and other water-swelling polymers. Starch, sodium alginate, guar gum, gellan gum, etc. may be

cited as biodegradable adhesive agents. These may also be cross-linked and made into a gel.

Fig. 5A and Fig. 5B show diagrams of an interlabial pad 12 of a third embodiment of the present invention that has a mini-sheet piece. Fig. 5A is a sectional schematic view in the lateral direction of the interlabial pad 12. Fig. 5B is a perspective view of the abovementioned interlabial pad 12, placed with a back face side sheet 30 facing upwards so that the left side of the FIGURE becomes the ventral side and the right side becomes the dorsal side when the interlabial pad 12 is fitted on. The back face side sheet 30 of the interlabial pad 12 is equipped with a mini-sheet piece 60. The mini-sheet piece 60 is so as to cover a part of the outer surface 30s of the back face side 30 that is set at the dorsal side when the interlabial pad 12 is worn, and is adhered to the back face side sheet 30 at peripheral edge parts of the interlabial pad 12. A straight end part 600 of the mini-sheet 60 is not adhered to the back face side sheet 30 and a pocket 61, into which a finger is inserted when the interlabial pad 12 is worn and took off, is formed between the mini-sheet piece 60 and the back face side sheet 30.

For the mini-sheet piece 60, a film or a nonwoven fabric such as a spun bonded nonwoven fabric, or a melt blown nonwoven fabric, etc., which has polylactic acid, polybutylene succinate, or other biodegradable material as the raw material, a film or a nonwoven fabric having PVA, CMC, or other water disintegrable material as the raw material, a water disintegrable tissue or spun laced nonwoven fabric, etc. having cellulose fibers or regenerated cellulose fibers, etc. as the main component, etc. may be used. Among these, a spun bonded nonwoven fabric or melt blown nonwoven fabric, which is mainly formed of biodegradable material and is a sheet that has been adjusted to a thickness in a range of 0.1 to 3.3dtex and

a specific weight in a range of 15 to 40g/m² and has been subject to a mechanical corrugating process, is favorable.

A back face side sheet 31 of an interlabial pad of a fourth embodiment of the present invention shall now be described using Fig. 6. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the back face side sheet 31 of this embodiment, placed so that the left side of the FIGURE becomes the ventral side when the interlabial pad is worn and so that the side at which the absorbent body is disposed is the upper side. The back face side sheet 31 is provided with four small sheet pieces 31a, 31b, 31c, and 31d. As with the interlabial pad of the first embodiment of Fig. 1, a longitudinal seam part 90 is provided near a longitudinal central line m. Also in the present embodiment, a lateral seam part 91 is provided near a lateral central line n. The small sheet piece 31a is overlapped with the small sheet piece 31b at the longitudinal seam part 90 and with the small sheet piece 31c at the lateral seam part 91, in both cases so that the small sheet piece 31a is positioned at the side at which the absorbent body is disposed, in other words, at the inner side. The small sheet piece 31d is overlapped with the small sheet piece 31c at the longitudinal seam part 90 and with the small sheet piece 31b at the lateral seam part 91, in both cases so that the small sheet piece 31d is positioned at the inner side. The width of mutual overlap of the small sheet pieces at the seam parts 90 and 91 is 1 to 25mm and preferably 5 to 15mm.

With this embodiment, the small sheet pieces 31c and 31d, which cover the side that becomes the ventral side when the interlabial pad is fitted on (left side of Fig. 6), are overlapped with the small sheet piece 31a and the small sheet piece 31b at the lateral seam part 96 so as to be at the outer side. Body fluids that flow in the direction from the dorsal side to

the ventral side of the interlabial pad (from the left to right direction in Fig. 6) are thus prevented from entering between the small sheet pieces 31a and 31c or between the small sheet pieces 31b and 31c from the gaps of the lateral seam part 91, and the leakage of body fluids can thus be prevented.

5 Also, in the case where the back face side sheet 31 is provided with a mini-sheet piece, having an opening for insertion of a finger in the direction from the ventral side to the dorsal side, the finger can be prevented from catching on to the lateral seam part 91 and can thus be prevented from damaging the lateral seam part 91 and giving rise to a cause of body fluid
10 leakage.

Fig. 7 is a plan view showing a back face side sheet 32 of an interlabial pad 14 of a fifth embodiment of the present invention, placed so that the part that becomes the ventral side is positioned at the left side when the interlabial pad is fitted on and so that the side at which the
15 absorbent body is disposed faces upwards. Fig. 8 is a diagram showing a state in which the abovementioned interlabial pad 14 is fitted between labia. In Fig. 8, the interlabial pad 14 is folded in two along a longitudinal central line m and is fitted between labia. The back face side sheet 32 of the interlabial pad 14 is arranged from nine small sheet pieces 32a, 32b,
20 32c, 32d, 32e, 32f, 32g, 32h, and 32i.

With the present embodiment, a longitudinal seam part 92 has a first longitudinal seam part 92a and a second longitudinal seam part 92b, and a lateral seam part 93 has a first lateral seam part 93a and a second lateral seam part 93b. With the small sheet pieces that mutually overlap at the
25 longitudinal seam part 92, the small sheet pieces (32a, 32d, and 32g), which cover the side closer to a longitudinal central line m, are overlapped with the small sheet pieces (32b, 32e, 32h, 32c, 32f, and 32i), which cover

the side closer to the peripheral parts, so as to be at the outer side. With the back face side sheet 32, since the longitudinal seam part 92 is not set at the vicinity of the vestibular floor when the interlabial pad 14 is fitted on as shown in Fig. 8, the foreign-object sensation during fitting can be
5 lightened.

Also, with the small sheet pieces that mutually overlap at lateral seam part 93, the small sheet pieces (for example, 32h, 32g, and 32i), which cover the side closer to the side that is to become the ventral side (left side of the Fig.7) when the interlabial pad is fitted on, are overlapped with the
10 small sheet pieces (for example, 32e, 32d, and 32f), which cover the side closer to the side that is to become the dorsal side (right side of the Fig7.), so as to be at the outer side. Thus body fluids, which are discharged from the ostium vaginae positioned near the small sheet piece 32a, and flows in the direction of the ventral side at the left side of Fig. 7, are prevented from
15 entering between overlapping the small sheet pieces from the gaps of the seam parts 92 and 93 and the leakage of body fluids can thus be prevented. Furthermore, in the case where the back face side sheet 32 is provided with a mini-sheet piece, having an opening for insertion of a finger in the direction from the ventral side to the dorsal side, the finger can be
20 prevented from catching on to the lateral seam part 93 and can thus be prevented from damaging the lateral seam part 93 and giving rise to a cause of body fluid leakage.

The back face side sheet may also be arranged from a single sheet piece. Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a back face side sheet 33 of an
25 interlabial pad of a sixth embodiment of the present invention as viewed from the outer side, that is, as viewed with the side opposite to the absorbent body side facing upward. With this embodiment, the back face

side sheet 33 has two parting lines 94a and 94b and is provided with a single sheet piece. Parting lines 94a and 94b are parts at which slits 70, provided in the back face side sheet 33, are aligned serially along the longitudinal direction.

5 The slits 70 have a length of 10mm each and are disposed discontinuously at a pitch of a 5mm interval. Since these parts are voids formed by slits 70, they are weak in physical strength and thus cause the back face side sheet 33 to disintegrate and disperse when the interlabial pad is flushed down a toilet. With the back face side sheet 33 of Fig. 9,
10 due to the gaps that the slits 7 form, a small amount of body fluids may permeate from these parts. In order to prevent this, a part of the back face side sheet may be overlapped to cover the gaps.

 Fig. 10 is a perspective view showing a back face side sheet 34 of an interlabial pad of a seventh embodiment of the present invention as viewed
15 from the outer side, that is, as viewed with the side opposite to the absorbent body side facing upward. With the seventh embodiment, a part of the back face side sheet 34, having parting lines 94a and 94b formed by slits 70, is overlapped so as to cover the gaps that the slits 70 form. With this embodiment, due to the gaps of the slits 70 being covered with the back
20 face side sheet 34 folded, the leakage of body fluids can be prevented. Also as with the above-described back face side sheet 33 of the sixth embodiment, the back face side sheet 34 disintegrates near the slits 70 and disperses into small pieces upon being flushed down a toilet.

 Next, an individual packaging body of interlabial pad, in which an
25 interlabial pad covered with a packaging sheet is contained, shall be described.

 Fig. 11A is a plan view of a packaging body 1 according to the present

invention, and Fig. 11B is a plan view of a state in which the packaging body 1 of Fig. 11A is partially opened up. As shown in Fig. 11A, the packaging body 1 has an interlabial pad 10, which was shown in Fig. 1A, and a packaging sheet 2, which covers the interlabial pad 10. As shown in
5 Fig. 11B, the packaging sheet 2 is arranged from two short sheet pieces 2a and 2b, and these small sheet pieces overlap to form a seam part 9.

The packaging sheet 2 may be a liquid permeable sheet, which is used for the surface side sheet 20 of the abovementioned the interlabial pad 10, or may be a liquid impermeable sheet, which is used for the back face side
10 sheet 30. However, in order to prevent soiling the interlabial pad 10 when the individual packaging body 1 is erroneously dropped or soiled with water, etc. while carrying, it is preferable to use a liquid impermeable sheet as the packaging sheet 2.

Though the size of the packaging sheet 2 depends on the shape of the
15 interlabial pad 10, which is enclosed in the individual packaging body, it must be made at least larger than the interlabial pad 10, because it must cover the entirety of interlabial pad 10. Specifically, when the packaging sheet 2 is made to have a rectangular shape as shown in Fig. 11B, it preferably has a size in the range of 40 to 360mm in the longitudinal
20 direction and 25 to 200mm in the lateral direction in the opened-up state. Also in consideration of the load placed on a septic tank, each of the small sheet pieces 2a and 2b, which make up the packaging sheet 2, has a longitudinal dimension \times width dimension of no more than 60 \times 60mm, preferably no more than 45 \times 45mm, and more preferably no more than 30
25 \times 30mm.

The range in which the small sheet pieces 2a and 2b overlap is 1 to 2mm and preferably 5 to 15mm, and preferably small sheet pieces 2a and

2b are adhered together by application of an adhesive agent to one or both of the small sheet pieces. As the adhesive agent to be used for adhering together the small sheet pieces, the same adhesive agent used for adhering together the small sheet pieces that make up a back face side sheet of an interlabial pad may be used. The adhesive agent is applied to a specific weight in the range of 1 to 20g/m² and preferably 3 to 10g/cm², and the application pattern may be selected suitably from among wave-form, O-form, spiral-form, line-form, dotted, solid, etc.

Also, so that water will be absorbed rapidly in a toilet and the seam part 9 will disintegrate readily when the packaging sheet 2 is discarded into the toilet after use, a hydrophilic nonwoven fabric may be disposed so as to sandwich a liquid-impermeable packaging sheet.

Examples

The water disintegrability of the present invention's interlabial pad shall now be described based on examples.

Fig. 12A is a plan view of an interlabial pad 100 used for evaluating the water disintegrability, Fig. 12B is a bottom view of the interlabial pad 100, and Fig. 12C is a perspective view of a back face side sheet 103 of the interlabial pad 100 of Fig. 12A.

As shown in Fig. 12A, the interlabial pad of this example is equipped with a surface side sheet 102 and a back face side sheet 103, which make up a cover body, an absorbent body 104, enclosed in these sheets, and a mini-sheet piece 105. The surface side sheet 102 is a wet forming spun lace, prepared by mixing rayon fibers, with a fiber length of 5mm and fineness of 1.7dtex, and conifer Kraft pulp at proportions of 70% and 30%, respectively, subjecting the fibers to a papermaking process, and then forming into a sheet by hydro-entanglement. The absorbent body 104 is

prepared by making a conifer pulp sheet into a cotton-like pulp by means of a pulp crusher, adjusting the specific weight of the pulp to 300g/m^2 , adjusting the thickness to 4mm by a press, and forming into a rectangular shape with a width of 52mm and 85mm. The back face side sheet 103 is
5 arranged from six small sheet pieces 103a of laminated nonwoven fabric, prepared by laminating a polybutylene succinate resin to a thickness of $20\mu\text{m}$ onto a water dispersible paper with dimensions of $37 \times 34\text{mm}$ and a specific weight of 18g/m^2 . As shown in Fig. 12C, with the six small sheet pieces 103a, adjacent small sheet pieces are overlapped with each other at
10 a longitudinal seam part 900, having a width of 10mm, and at a lateral seam parts 910a and 910b, having a width of 10mm each and being disposed at positions that divide the longitudinal direction into three substantially equal parts. Between the small sheet pieces 103a, which overlap at the longitudinal seam part 900 and the lateral seam parts 910, a
15 heat-sensitive, water disintegrable adhesive agent, having polyvinyl acetate as the main component, is applied at an application amount of approximately 5g/m^2 in a dotted application pattern and the small sheet pieces 103a are thereby adhered to each other.

Also, over the entire surface of the back side face sheet 103 at the side
20 at which absorbent body 104 is disposed, a plurality of lines of a water disintegrable adhesive agent, having polyvinyl alcohol as the main component, are applied in a continuous, spiral form at an application amount of 3g/m^2 specific weight. After application of the adhesive agent, the absorbent body 104 is positioned at the absorbent body side of the back
25 face side sheet 103. Then at the surface of one side of the absorbent body 104, that is, the surface at the side opposite to the side at which the back face side sheet 103 is disposed, the surface side sheet 102 is positioned and

an engagement emboss process of a lattice form of 2mm width is performed along the peripheral edges of absorbent body 104, and the surface side sheet 102 and the back face side sheet 103 are joined form the cover body with the absorbent body 104 being positioned between the surface side sheet 102 and the back face side sheet 103.

The mini-sheet piece 106, formed of a water dispersible paper with a specific weight of 18g/m^2 , is positioned at the surface of the back face side sheet 103 at the side opposite to the absorbent body side so as to cover one side of the longitudinal end part of the interlabial pad 100. The mini-sheet piece 106 covers the back face side sheet 103 over a range such that length L2 will be 50mm. At the end parts of the mini-sheet piece 106 that are parallel to the longitudinal direction, a water disintegrable adhesive agent, having polyvinyl acetate as the main component, is applied to form joined parts 107. An opening 108, by which a finger can be inserted between the back face side sheet 103 and the mini-sheet piece 106 is thus formed. Also, the width of application of the adhesive agent to be applied to both side parts of the mini-sheet piece 106 is set so that the opening width W2 of the opening 106 will be 25mm.

Thereafter, the interlabial pad 100 is cut at positions 3mm from the peripheral edges of the absorbent body 104 so that the value of maximum width W1 will be 58mm and the value of maximum length L1 will be 91mm.

Also, as a comparative example for the above-described example, five test pieces each of PG Corp.'s interlabial pad named Envive (Moderate) were discarded by flushing down simulated flush toilets and the water disintegration states of the example and the comparative example were observed visually.

In the tests, simulated night soil treatment devices, each having a flush toilet and septic tank, were used. Fig. 13 are explanatory diagrams for describing the simulated night soil treatment devices, with Fig. 13A showing a device with a small-scale combined treatment septic tank and Fig. 13B showing a device with an independent treatment septic tank.

The simulated night soil treatment device 200 of Fig. 13A is provided with a semi-siphon type Western-style toilet 201 and a small-scale combined treatment septic tank 203 and with this device, the discharge amount is 8 liters per single time of flushing and the diameter of the trap part is 53mm. The toilet 201 and the small-scale combined treatment septic tank 203 are connected by a pipe 202, and the pipe 202 is set to have a diameter of 100mm, a slope grade of 1/100, and a length L3 of 10m. The small-scale combined treatment septic tank 203 has a filter element 203a. Meanwhile, a simulated night soil treatment device 203 of Fig. 13B has, in place of the small-scale combined treatment septic tank 203 of Fig. 13A, an independent treatment septic tank 204, having an aeration tube 204a. The interiors of the septic tanks 203 and 204 were both filled with tap water. As the filter element 203a of the small-scale combined treatment septic tank 203, skeletal spheres of a diameter of 150mm, which are used in model CXIII of AMS Co., Ltd., are filled inside the small-scale combined treatment septic tank 203 to a height of approximately 650mm. Also, the aeration tube 204a of the independent treatment septic tank 204 is made to have a diameter of 18mm.

When the interlabial pad 100 was discarded by flushing down the above-described toilet 201, the interlabial pad 100 flowed through the pipe 202, and by the time the interlabial pad 100 was reached to the septic tank 203 or 204, the back face side sheet 103 was dispersed into the plurality of

small sheet pieces 103a, neither clogging the filter element 203a of the small-scale combination treatment tank 203 nor being entangled onto the aeration tube 204a of the independent treatment septic tank 204. On the other hand, with the interlabial pad of the comparative example, it was
5 visually observed that the back face side sheet clogged the filter element 203a of the small-scale combination treatment tank 203 and became entangled onto the aeration tube 204a of the independent treatment septic tank 204.

It was thus confirmed that by providing water disintegrable parting
10 lines in the back face side sheet, the functions of a septic tank will not be damaged when the interlabial pad is discarded by flushing down a toilet.

Though the interlabial pad 100 of the present invention was described above, the present invention is inherently not limited to the illustrated examples and various modifications may be added within a scope that suits
15 the gist of the invention described above and all such modifications are included within the scope of the art of the present invention.

With the present invention, a back face side sheet is arranged by providing a plurality of mutually adjacent small sheet pieces so that they overlap with each other. Thus when discarded in a toilet after use, the
20 back face side sheet disperses into the plurality of small sheet pieces upon coming in contact with water and the damaging of the functions of a septic tank by the respective small sheet pieces is thereby lessened.

Also, of the small sheet pieces that are overlapped at a longitudinal seam part, the small sheet pieces, which cover the side closer to a
25 longitudinal central line, are disposed at the side at which an absorbent body is positioned. Thus in a state in which an interlabial pad is folded along the longitudinal central line and fitted between labia, the end parts

of the small sheet pieces, which, among the small sheet pieces that are overlapped at the longitudinal seam part provided in the back face side sheet, are positioned at the side at which the absorbent body is positioned, are not directed in the direction of stopping the body fluids that flow from the longitudinal central line towards the peripheral edges of the interlabial pad and thus the body fluids will not leak while the interlabial pad is fitted on.

Also, by making the side of the back face side sheet that is opposite to the body side uneven, even when the interlabial pad is discarded in a toilet in the folded state after use, water will enter readily from the gaps between the mutually facing uneven parts of the folded back face side sheet. The folded interlabial pad will thus open instantaneously in water, the back face side sheet will come in contact uniformly with water from the surface of the back face side sheet, and water will enter readily into the seam parts.

Also, since the packaging sheet of the individual packaging body that encloses the interlabial pad is arranged from a plurality of small sheet pieces and is thus dispersed readily into the plurality of small sheet pieces when discarded into a toilet after use, the damaging of the functions of a septic tank is lightened. Also, since the entry of water (moisture) from the exterior can be shut out without fail, the sanitary state of the enclosed interlabial pad can be maintained.